apart to die in all ages and lands. In the Philippines, the name leper has been sufficient to send fear to the hearts of everyone. For the Filipinos have been as seriously afflicted with leprosy as most other peoples among whom the disease is prevalent. One leper to every thousand of the inhabitants is a condition to cause apprehension in any race.

In Spanish times, lepers along with the insane were confined in San Lazaro Hospital at Manila 5 that is, some of the outcast lepers were confined there. Most of the lepers were left to roam about the country. The evil reputation of San Lazaro came from the nature of the inmates which it housed. Then the Americans came and recognized the imperative need of attacking leprosy.

Culion, an isolated island on the edge of the China Sea, was selected for a colony as early as 1901, by Dean C. Worcester. The colony was opened five years later. Dr. Heiser and others went about the Islands in a "leper ship," collected the active cases, and placed them in the care of trained physicians and nurses in Culion. This task was done as a part of the day's labor in as kindly a manner as possible, but it was a tragic task. In spite of many difficulties in the work, Culion Leper Colony grew to be the largest of its kind in the world.

In the course of time a method of treatment was developed that gave definite benefit, and it was introduced at Culion in 1921. When Governor-General Wood, who himself had been a physician, came to the Islands late that year, he took a deep personal interest in this work, and under his administration the staff of doctors and nurses was greatly increased

and a few research workers were sent to the colony. He frequently visited the place, and these visits and the improvement of conditions that followed gave moral support to inmates and encouragement to those who were to advance scientific knowledge of the disease. To many who were already there Culion became the Island of Hope.

But this was not enough. New victims of the disease still